

POND'S EXTRACT

FIRST AID TO
THE INJURED



THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

FOR ALL PAIN

FIRST AID BOOK

PRICE SIXPENCE

THE FIRST THING

to do before hanging up this book in its appointed place in the home, is to fill in the blanks below, ready for immediate reference in any emergency:

Nearest Doctor _____

Nearest Hospital _____

Nearest Police Station _____

Nearest Fire Alarm _____

Nearest Relatives _____

Where to buy Ice _____

Where to buy Stimulants _____



22501242937

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FOR QUICK REFERENCE.

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A Home Guide

to First Aid Treatment in

SICKNESS

and

ACCIDENT.



Suggestions for rendering prompt assistance in sudden cases of accident, injury, illness, or other emergencies in the home.



ILLUSTRATED.

Presented with the Compliments of

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,

65, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

A Few Urgent Words Addressed to YOU.

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Coll.	wellcome
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	P 79h

Domestic life is full of uncertainties. One never knows what may happen. The mother, with her young family about her, needs to be ready to deal promptly with all those "unexpected happenings," from which none of us are safe, and which, without a moment's warning, may imperil the life and limbs of loved ones.

With her burden of household cares, it is impossible for a mother to study any complicated medical questions, or to acquaint herself with the various properties of medicinal preparations. Her only resource is to "send for the doctor"—in many cases a very proper thing in itself. But what if he is out?—or the distance be great?—or no one is available to go at a critical moment? In cases of severe cuts, scalds, fractured or broken bones, poisoning, suffocation, cramp, etc., wasted moments may involve the loss of a limb, and even life itself.

The sole object of this book is to bring to your help a product which embodies certain medicinal properties which are invaluable in the moment of crisis, and to assist you to promptly take the necessary steps to avert disaster. The science of Surgery and Hygiene, as far as it is necessary for parents to know it, is here placed before you without its mysterious technique, and the instructions, though presented in such a condensed and simplified form, are based upon modern scientific knowledge and surgical practice. The various directions regarding artificial respiration, the stopping of bleeding, the bandaging of wounds, and broken limbs, might be practised in anticipation of possible emergencies, and parents and young people will be surprised how quickly they can thus qualify themselves for giving invaluable "first aid" in sudden emergencies, when doctors are not at hand and moments are precious. One never knows when he or she may be witnesses of street accidents, railway collisions, etc., and it is then a personal satisfaction to be able to do the right thing, and to do it effectively, for the relief of helpless sufferers.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY.

POND'S EXTRACT.

(A Brief Description of What It Is.)

Pond's Extract is a colourless liquid with an agreeable astringent taste, and a pleasant, slightly aromatic odour. There is nothing offensive in its appearance, its taste, or its odour. It belongs to the substances known as Antiseptics, which prevent decomposition and development of germs, and has astringent, anodyne, styptic, and stimulating properties. Pond's Extract is not a combination of harmful substances, nor is it one of the products of the chemical laboratory as are many of the most powerful and useful antiseptics. It is derived by distillation from a well-known American plant, which is gathered at a season when its medicinal qualities are most active, and, after suitable preparation, is submitted to scientific chemical treatment. The result of this process is a substance which though valuable and effective for the relief of certain conditions of disease and injury, is absolutely free from poisonous or injurious properties, and may be used with perfect freedom by the wise and the foolish, the very young and the very old. There are few medicinal preparations which combine so great usefulness with such absence of harmfulness. For those who are interested, it may be stated that the basis of Pond's Extract is the product of *Hamamelis Virginica*, which was known and used as a general remedy by the aborigines. Of course, its early use was simple and crude, but its full remedial value was disclosed and utilised sixty years ago, when it became available for extended use in a convenient and satisfactory form known as Pond's Extract. With increased experience, Pond's Extract became more precise and uniform, until now and for many years its quality has been unvarying, and it is possible to say of one specimen exactly what will be found in any other. The herb has been so carefully analyzed and studied that all its component parts are well known, and any substances which are useless or inert are eliminated in the preparation of Pond's Extract. This is an important fact, and it is one by which Pond's Extract is to be distinguished from the many imitations which its excellence has called into existence. A fact which seems to us of great importance, and which is a cause of pride and satisfaction, consists in the friendly disposition of the medical profession towards Pond's Extract. Physicians, as a rule, prefer to prescribe their own formulæ, but we know and appreciate the fact that Pond's Extract is used by them in their own households and prescribed for their patients. During all the years of its history, Pond's Extract has steadily grown in favour with the public and with the medical profession, and we believe this is a sufficient and satisfactory endorsement of its value and efficiency.

A word as to the sediment which is often seen at the bottom of the bottle. This is not an impurity, but one of the elements which adds to the efficiency of Pond's Extract.

The strength of Pond's Extract is also better retained if the bottle is kept corked when not in use. Some of the elements which it contains are volatile and would evaporate if exposed to the air.

Pond's Extract is not a cure-all. Experience has shown that it is beneficial for a large number of diseases. It is not intended to claim for it any merit which it does not possess.

POND'S EXTRACT.

(Its Medicinal Properties.)

Among the most important of modern discoveries are the facts which relate to antiseptics. Antiseptics means the prevention of putrefaction or decomposition, and an antiseptic is a substance which does this. This subject is of the greatest importance in the treatment of wounds, bruises, cuts, sores, and all conditions in which inflammation is present, for germs or microbes are present in all of them, and germs cause decomposition and blood-poisoning with all the ills which go with

them. If we destroy the germs which are known to be the cause of disease, we prevent disease. There are many antiseptic substances. Some are very poisonous, and must be used with the greatest caution. Others can be used freely and do no harm, except to the diseased conditions which they are intended to destroy or remove. Pond's Extract is a harmless antiseptic. It destroys the germs with which it is brought in contact, or prevents their development and so prevents the development of the bad symptoms which accompany disease. An antiseptic substance may have usefulness, in addition to its power of destroying germs. Pond's Extract is useful in relieving pain, in arresting bleeding, and in drying up offensive and weakening discharges. These properties are called anodyne, styptic, and astringent. Pain may be caused by the irritation of a nerve or nerves without inflammation, or it may be due to inflammation. In either case, the nerves of sensation are involved. There can be no pain except as these nerves are affected. The relief of pain by Pond's Extract is partly due to the presence of the peculiar oil contained in the *Hamamelis Virginica*. If inflammation has taken place it can usually be concluded that poisonous germs have been at work, and the application of a suitable antiseptic is demanded to prevent the spread and continuance of this process. Pond's Extract may be freely applied where there is pain from simple irritation of the nerves or neuralgia, but its effect in relieving pain proceeding from a wound or bruise in which there is more or less inflammation, is usually much more satisfactory because it is brought into more direct contact with the affected parts than when it is applied to the unbroken skin. In antiseptic effect, it is of course the more decided the more thoroughly the diseased parts are bathed and soaked with it. There can be no fear of using it to excess in such cases, for when the pain and other symptoms of inflammation have subsided, the use of Pond's Extract can be discontinued. Pond's Extract is a valuable means of checking hemorrhages. The loss of blood, even of a small quantity, is of the greatest importance to those whose blood is poor, or deficient in quantity. When bleeding ceases, a clot is formed. This tends to decompose quickly. It is, therefore, desirable not only to use a substance which will arrest the bleeding, but prevent decomposition, with the bad consequences which may follow. Pond's Extract is particularly useful for these purposes, especially if the bleeding is from the skin, the nose, etc. If the bleeding is from a large vessel, skilled surgical attention will always be required, as the condition is a most serious one. Pond's Extract is also most useful as an astringent when there is an abundant discharge or *running* from the skin or mucous membrane as in Catarrh of the nose, eyes, or throat, in ulcers, and various other forms of disease of the skin. Its antiseptic action is present in many of these cases, for the troublesome discharge is often caused by the action of germs. Pond's Extract is of the greatest importance for external use, but it may also be used internally for the same conditions which have been mentioned. If used in large doses internally, it may cause constipation, in which case a cathartic should be taken.

Pond's Extract should be one of the staple supplies in Families, Factories, Offices and Hospitals, for when it is needed it may be required at once.

GENERAL RULES.

 Learn these thoroughly; they embody guiding principles, and should *always* be present to your mind.

1. Move the patient to a quiet, airy place.
2. Keep by-standers at a distance.
3. Handle the patient gently and quietly.
4. Place him in a comfortable position.
5. Unless the head is injured, have on the same level as the body.
6. Loosen the collar, waistband, and belt.
7. If the patient vomits, turn him on one side with the head low.
8. If bleeding, stop at once. (See Bleeding.)
9. Cover and dress all wounds immediately. (See Wounds.)

SHOCK.

Severe shock shows in the coldness of the body, feeble pulse, half-closed eyelids, sometimes insensibility.

Send for the surgeon at once.

Keep patient warm with blankets or coats, whether winter or summer. Apply hot water bottles. Apply mustard plasters to the soles of feet and to the wrists. Rub the arms and legs.

If conscious, give warm drinks of tea, coffee, or milk. Do not give whiskey, except by order of the physician.

BLEEDING

from *any* cause, should always be regarded as SERIOUS, and demands attention FIRST.

BLEEDING FROM SLIGHT WOUNDS.—Flush with Pond's Extract and cover with surgically* clean cotton or gauze. Bandage firmly.

BLEEDING FROM VEINS.—Blood is dark red, flows freely from the wound, and does not spurt.

Lay patient down. Loosen tight clothing, garters, or straps. Elevate wounded part. If severe, press on wound with hard pad of clean gauze or cotton. Apply cold by means of ice. If this does not stop bleeding, apply tight bandages near wound, but on side farthest from heart.

In stopping bleeding by pressure, remember that flow of blood in veins is TOWARD the heart; in arteries, FROM the heart.

BLEEDING FROM ARTERIES.—Blood bright red colour, comes in spurts.

There is great danger. Act quickly. Send for a surgeon.

Lay patient down, cut away clothing and expose wounds.

Elevate wounded limb. Apply pressure immediately, by thumb and finger covered with surgical gauze or a clean towel. Replace this by crowding gauze into wound and hold it with tight bandage.

If bleeding does not stop, compress arteries with tight bandage near wound, but between heart and wound.

If artery passes over bone, press there with hands. If not, use tight bandage.

When bleeding is stopped, give warm drinks of tea, coffee, or milk.

After bleeding has been stopped, cover the wound at once with surgically* clean gauze or absorbent cotton and bandage. A soiled covering is worse than none at all, and may cause blood poisoning.

FAINTING FROM BLEEDING.—Lay the patient on the floor or couch, lower the head, keep the limbs elevated; apply warmth. Bleeding will start again when consciousness is restored.

In bleeding from the socket of a tooth, fill the cavity with wadding soaked with Pond's Extract.

NOSE-BLEED.—Lay patient on back, raising arms above head.

Apply ice or cold water to forehead, nose, and back of neck.

Let patient snuff solution containing three tablespoonfuls of Pond's Extract in an equal quantity of water. Plug the nostrils with gauze or cotton saturated with Pond's Extract.

The nose must not be blown for several hours.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.—Place patient on floor in a sitting posture. Give small pieces of cracked ice. Also small portions of salt mixed with vinegar.

Place cold wet cloths on chest or stomach.

* By "surgically" clean is meant fabrics that are free from all dressing, dirt or impurity.

TO ARREST BLEEDING.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

FIG. 1.—To arrest bleeding from arteries of the temple. Pressure over artery applied with the thumb. The dotted line shows the course of the arteries.

FIG. 2.—To arrest bleeding from arteries of the cheek. Pressure applied to the jaw bone so as to compress artery. The dotted line show the course of arteries.

FIG. 3.—To arrest bleeding from the arteries of the neck, as in cut throat. Pressure with the thumb at the root of the neck near the collar bone, outside the wind-pipe. Pressure with fingers against back of neck.



FIG. 4.

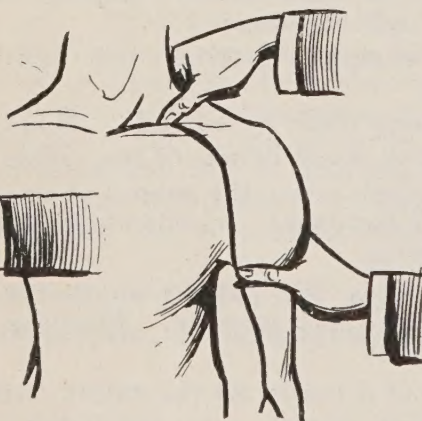


FIG. 5.

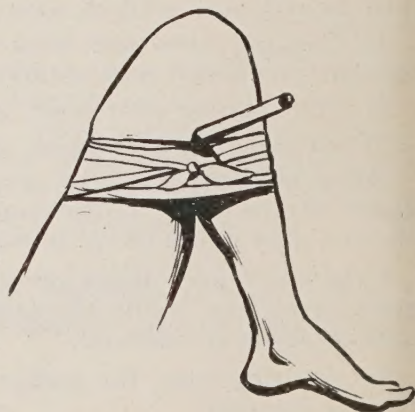


FIG. 6.

FIG. 4.—Pressure to arrest bleeding in the upper part of arm or arm pit, in excision of arm, pressure with thumb over artery against first rib. If thumb is not strong enough, put door key or other hard substance under thumb.

FIG. 5.—To arrest bleeding in the upper arm. Pressure against the collar-bone on the inner side, and just below the bicep muscle. The heavy line shows the course of the arteries.

FIG. 6.—To arrest bleeding in the arteries of the foot or leg. A stick or knotted cloth placed in the hollow just behind the knee, and the leg doubled back until it presses hard against it, the thigh is to be doubled back upon the abdomen.

TO ARREST BLEEDING.

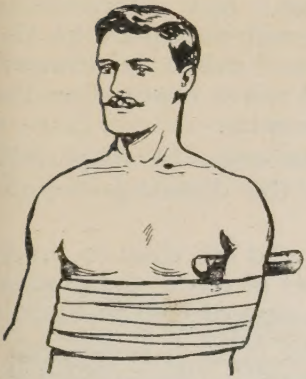


FIG. 7.

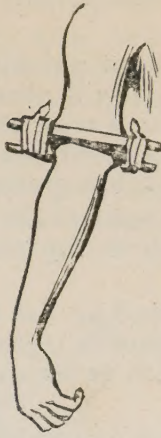


FIG. 8.

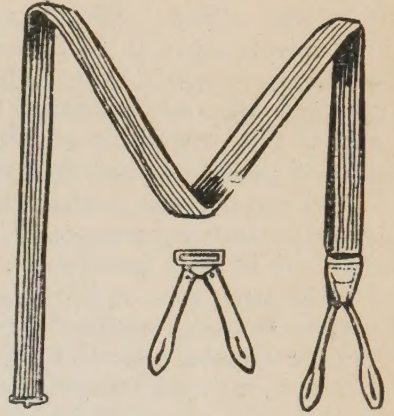


FIG. 9.

FIG. 7.—To arrest bleeding of axillary artery, armpits, etc., a round piece of wood or a good sized book, wrapped in cloth, thrust well into the space, and arm bandaged to side.

FIG. 8.—Tourniquet: For arresting bleeding from the arteries in the forearm. Two sticks tied with handkerchiefs or bandages to form compression upon the arteries tightened until blood stops, but no more. This same form may be used for leg.

FIG. 9.—Suspenders used to compress artery and arrest bleeding. The elastic ribbon is passed two or three times around the limb and tightened until bleeding stops, no more.

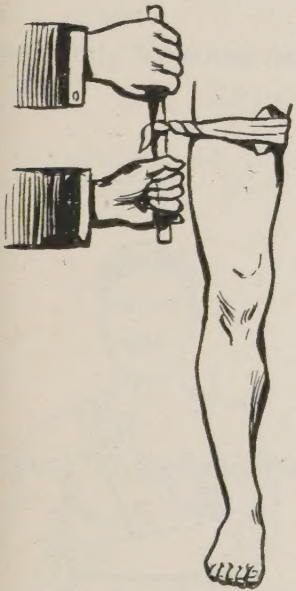


FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

FIG. 10.—Spanish Windlass: To arrest bleeding from arteries of the thigh. A stone or ball applied directly over the artery with a handkerchief or triangular bandage, the end of the bandage forming a loop to which a stick is inserted and twisted gradually until the blood stops.

FIG. 11.—To arrest bleeding in the thigh. Pressure applied to the hollow of the leg immediately below the groin, midway from the hip bone to the middle line of the body. The black line shows the course of the artery.

FIG. 12.—Spanish Windlass: Applied to the arm to arrest bleeding. The handkerchief or triangular bandage should be tied so as to leave the knot over the artery. The ends of the handkerchief form a loose loop, into which a stick is thrust and twisted around and around. Tighten until the blood stops flowing, but no more. The black line shows the course of arteries.

WOUNDS.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.—Lay the patient in a comfortable position. Stop bleeding. (See "Bleeding.")

A vital point is to cover the wound as quickly as possible; but before doing so saturate with Pond's Extract. This will cleanse the wound and prevent the entrance of contamination through contact with the clothing and other substances, and is the procedure which has been followed in gunshot and other wounds on the field of battle in modern wars, and which has given excellent results.

The chief point is that the materials used to cover the wound must be absolutely clean; that is, surgically clean. Such is the case with all the dressings recommended in this handbook.

It is safer, as a rule, to temporarily bind up the wound, dirt and all, than to touch it with unclean hands. Dirt, bits of glass or clothing, splinters of wood, fish-hooks, pins or thorns, should be picked out with tweezers or pincers, first dipped in Pond's Extract, to make them aseptic.

Grease, soot, and dirt from machinery may be wiped out with Pond's Extract on surgically clean gauze. Do not mop a wound, but it may be flushed with the Extract, allowing this to trickle over the wound. Never attempt to stitch a wound—leave that for the surgeon.

Do not apply adhesive plaster, except over small wounds.

Wounds are best drawn together by a surgically clean ribbon bandage, and over this a covering.

In pierced or punctured wounds, caused by bayonets, swords, etc., in war, and by needles, fish-hooks, bits of glass, splinters, and other ordinary articles, remove the article causing the wound. If a portion has broken off, let a surgeon remove it. Fish-hooks should be pushed through, not drawn backwards. Gunshot wounds are best treated by covering immediately with the bandages in Pond's Extract Emergency Case.

In slight bruises apply Pond's Extract, using surgically clean gauze or absorbent cotton.

HINTS ON DRESSING WOUNDS.

Send for a surgeon.

Do not touch the wound with the hands.

Arrest bleeding.

Do not disturb blood clots.

Remove foreign substances when it can be easily done.

Never probe for a bullet.

Bring the edges of the wound together.

Cover the wound as quickly as possible, using only the materials in Pond's Extract Emergency Case.

Keep the part immovable with a sling or splint.

Rest is essential to the healing of wounds.

BITES OF DOGS, CATS, INSECTS, REPTILES, ETC.—First wash with Pond's Extract and apply hartshorn. If the animal has been sick, suck the wound after cleaning.

BROKEN BONES—FRACTURES.

Make patient comfortable as possible; put limb in splints before attempting to move the patient.

Simple fractures are those where the bone is broken, but does not protrude. Compound fractures are those where the broken bone sticks out through the flesh, making a wound.

For simple fractures, nothing but putting the limb in splints is necessary.

For compound fractures, first bind up the wound and stop bleeding. Then put limb in splints.

In all fractures remove clothing from the injured part.

Always handle the fractured limb delicately.

Lay injured limb upon splints well cushioned; bandage splints firmly so that fragments of bone will not move on each other. If fracture is compound, *i.e.*, accompanied by a wound, flush with Pond's Extract, and put gauze next to the wound (Iodoform medicated gauze preferably); cover with an absorbent cotton pad, then with bandage, and put limb in splints as in simple fracture.

In all fracture cases, after splinting, carry the patient to a surgeon on a stretcher, not in the arms.



Splints made of umbrellas and canes.

SPLINTS.—Splints can be improvised from any handy material.

Splints should be longer than the injured limb, and always well padded. In splinting, have two splints, one on each side of the limb; one bandage will hold both.

Small splints may be made from sticks, pasteboard cut from boxes, pieces of lath, desk rulers, etc.

For large splints, use barrel staves, broom handles, umbrellas, canes, tool handles, fire tongs, bayonets, swords, ram-rods, rifles, or other object which lends itself to the purpose.

For padding, absorbent cotton is the best material. For binding, use the triangular bandage in Pond's Extract Emergency Case.

To improvise padding, use grass, straw, soft cloth or soft garment.

To improvise bandages, use handkerchiefs, towels, garters, cords, suspenders, and straps.

FRACTURES OF ARMS, LEGS, ETC.

FRACTURE OF UPPER ARM.—No splints are required. Tie arm to side with wide bandage. (See illustrations.)



Method of binding fracture of upper arm.

FRACTURE OF LOWER ARM.—Tie arm in splints and place in a sling.

FRACTURE OF COLLAR BONE.—Can be recognised by dropping of the shoulder affected.

Support elbow and upper arm to relieve weight from injured point. Lay patient flat on back; no pillow. Keep him so until the physician comes. Don't attempt to set the bone.

FRACTURE OF SHOULDER BLADE.—Put arm in large sling, then bandage arm to side.

FRACTURE OF RIBS.—Lay person on his uninjured side, or on back, with head and chest elevated.

Wrap around chest several times with cotton bandages.

If surgeon cannot be reached, wrap whole chest in adhesive plaster.

FRACTURE OF THIGH.—Lay the patient flat on back or a little inclined to injured side; head and shoulders slightly raised. Draw limb out straight.

Prepare splint long enough to reach from waist to ankle; pad well.

Bind limb to splint by bandage above the break and below the break, around the knee, around the ankle, and around the waist. Bandage in more than two places.

If carrying patient is necessary, bandage injured limb and sound one together.

FRACTURE OF KNEEPAN.—Prepare splint large enough to reach from foot to thigh. Lay patient on back; straighten out injured leg. Place it on splints. Under the knee place a pad three inches thick. Place a similar pad back of heel.

Bind splint at ankle and thigh, also below and above the knee.

FRACTURE OF LOWER LEG.—Lay patient on back; pull injured leg down straight.

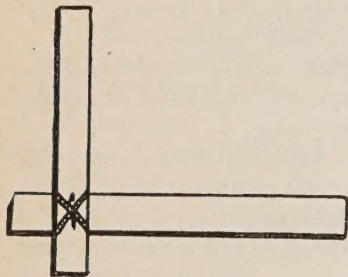
Saturate wound, if any, with Pond's Extract and cover with gauze; bandage loosely. Lay injured leg on cushion; draw sides of cushion up around leg and bandage firmly. If cushion is firm no splints are required.



Splint for fracture of kneepan.

FRACTURE OF FINGERS AND TOES.—Bind up with splints. Be sure that splint is long enough to keep injured member stationary.

FRACTURE OF BONES OF FOOT.—Make a triangular splint of two sticks nailed at right angles. Bind firmly to leg, then to foot.



Triangular splint of two pieces of wood for fracture of the foot.



Pillow or cushion splint for leg.

DISLOCATION.

Don't attempt to set dislocated parts. Send for the surgeon.

Place part in position easiest to sufferer. Apply cloths saturated with Pond's Extract.

SPRAINS.

The most important thing is absolute rest. Handle a sprain as little as possible.

ANKLE SPRAINS.—Place folded towel or cloth around part and cover with bandage. Keep wet with Pond's Extract.

FOOT SPRAINS.—Immerse foot in water as hot as can be borne. In both ankle and foot sprains elevate the foot.

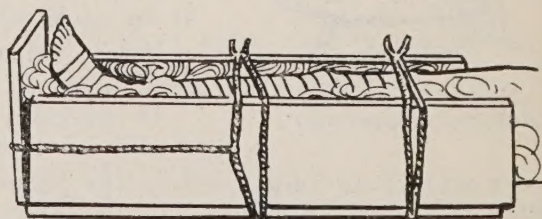
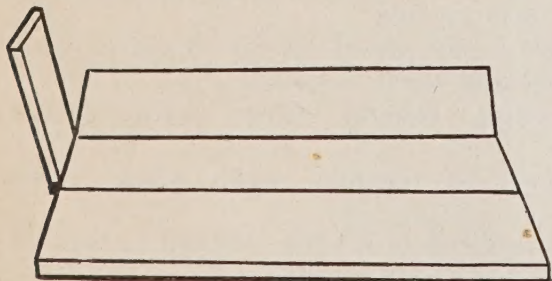
WRIST SPRAINS.—Apply a padded splint, and put the arm in a sling.

FRACTURE BOX.

Every establishment where fractures of the lower leg are liable to occur should be provided with a fracture box.

This consists of a floor, a foot-piece, and two side boards hinged to the floor, that may be dropped upon a level with it.

When needed for use the sides are lowered to a level with the floor, and the whole thickly padded with cotton or other soft material. The injured limb is then placed upon the floor, the foot not quite touching the foot-board, which is also thickly



padded; the sides are then raised into position and tied by a piece of rope or bandage around the entire box at each end. All space between the limb and padding must be firmly wadded to prevent the slightest movement of the fractured limb. The box should extend above the knee-joint.

MACHINERY AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

In all cases send for the nearest surgeon ; attempt very little yourself.

Do not handle wound or set broken leg.

Flush the wound with Pond's Extract, then cover it with medicated gauze or similar dressing and wrap in bandage.

If splint is required, apply splint after wound is covered.

BRUISES OR FRACTURED BONES.—Apply cloths saturated with Pond's Extract and keep the body warm. Give hot tea, coffee, or milk ; don't give whiskey.

CRUSHED FINGERS OR TOES.—Mould into natural shape with light touch. Do not handle them with your bare fingers ; cover your fingers with gauze or clean cloth.

CRUSHED HANDS OR FEET.—Do not attempt much. Flush with Pond's Extract and tie injured part loosely in surgically clean cloth. Send for surgeon at once.

CRUSHED ARMS OR LEGS.—Lay patient down, cut away clothing, do not move part. Wrap with clean gauze. Wrap several sheets of absorbent cotton over this ; bandage over all to hold dressing firm.

CRUSHED CHEST OR LOWER PART OF BODY.—Simply apply Pond's Extract and dress any wounds with clean gauze, and apply warmth until surgeon arrives.

ELECTRICITY ACCIDENTS.

If you can, shut off current quickly as possible.

Release injured person from contact with wire.

Be careful to protect yourself from shock.

In releasing patient, do not touch wire or any part of the patient directly.

Don't touch with bare hands ; don't use anything made of metal ; don't use a moist stick.

If rubber boots and rubber gloves are at hand, stop and put them on ; you will save time in the end.

If not, try to find dry paper or dry board to stand on before touching patient.

Covering hands with dry paper is wise.

If wire is lying on top of patient, flip it off with a stick.

If wire is under patient, and you have to lift him, do not grasp or touch his body, take hold only of his clothes.

In electric shock, patient is generally insensible.

Lay him down, loosen clothing.

If breathing is suspended, use artificial respiration. (See page 13.)

Burns caused by electric shock can be treated just as burns from fire.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Carry patient to a place of safety. If severe send for a surgeon. Remove clothing from burns. Cover burns to exclude air.

SLIGHT BURNS.—Keep the skin moist and cool with frequent applications of Pond's Extract. Cover with clean gauze cloth or old linen.

SEVERE BURNS.—Remove clothing by cutting away ; if clothing sticks around burned part, wet with Pond's Extract. When extensive, dress a little at a time ; exclude air by covering surfaces. Never hold a burn to heat. Flush liberally with Pond's Extract, then cover with a layer of absorbent cotton, upon which Pond's Extract Ointment has been evenly spread, and secure it with a light bandage.

The dressing can usually be worn for a week, and should then be removed. The wound should be kept covered until pain and swelling have disappeared.

IF CLOTHING CATCHES FIRE.—Throw person down, wrap him in a rug or shawl, roll him on the floor until flames are extinguished.

BURNS FROM CAUSTIC LYE OR STRONG AMMONIA.—Flood with water, then with vinegar, and then treat as if burned by fire.

BURNS FROM ACID.—Flood with water, and wash with solution of baking soda.

LIME IN THE EYES.—Flood with water, and bathe with diluted Pond's Extract.

SUNBURNS.—Keep moist and cool with frequent applications of Pond's Extract.

FROST-BITE.—Rub frozen parts with snow or bits of ice, or put into cold baths. Afterwards rub with cloth wet with Pond's Extract.

FOREIGN BODIES IN EYE, NOSE, EAR, AND THROAT.

FOREIGN BODIES IN EYE.—Do not rub the eye. Do not use a handkerchief. First try to remove with a piece of surgically clean gauze. If not possible to wipe out the substance from the eye, blowing the nostril on the same side is often effective.

Whether you get the substance out or not, drop into the eye a few drops of diluted Pond's Extract, close eyelid and bathe surrounding parts liberally with the Extract. If inflammation or pain is severe, apply pad of absorbent cotton saturated with Pond's Extract, and bandage with clean, soft cloth.

If body is under lid, put lid up as shown in illustration.



Method of evertting eyelid to find foreign body.

FOREIGN BODY IN NOSE.—Blow the nose hard, holding opposite nostril. Excite sneezing.

Have patient take a full breath, then give a sharp blow on the back between the shoulders.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.—For immediate relief put a few drops of warm oil into the ear.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THROAT.—Send for surgeon. Make patient cough by slapping him on the back. Bend him forward, face downward.

SUFFOCATION.

SUFFOCATION FROM POISONOUS GASES.—Remove patient to open air or open all windows. Dash cold water on face and chest. If necessary, use artificial respiration. (See p. 13.)

Apply hot-water bottles to body, and put mustard plasters to heart, soles of feet and wrists.

HANGING.—Cut or take down the body, and treat as in suffocation.

DROWNING.

HOW TO SAVE A DROWNING PERSON.—Swim up cautiously; do not let him seize you. Grasp him by the hair. Swim on your back, resting his head on your chest, and tow him along.



Emptying the water from the throat.



Tongue traction by pulling tongue at regular intervals.

CLEARING THE THROAT.—Clear the air passages of water. To do this, lay patient, face downward, over a barrel or log, or else clasp your hands under his belly and raise him. Follow with artificial respiration.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

USEFUL IN DROWNING, ELECTRICITY ACCIDENTS, SUFFOCATION, ETC.

First try tickling the throat with a straw or feather. If tickling the throat fails, try artificial respiration.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.—Remove coat and shirt. Turn patient on his back, with coat rolled up under shoulders. Let head drop backward.

Pull out his tongue, and keep it out by tying it to lower jaw. This may be done with a handkerchief crossed under chin and tied back of neck; or else thrust a long pin through the tongue being sure it is long enough to rest against the teeth and keep the tongue out.

Restoring breathing by Sylvester method
Inspiration.Restoring breathing by Sylvester method
Expiration.

Kneel at his head, grasp arms just below the elbows, draw his arms outwards then upward to sides of head. This expands the chest. Bring his arms down along his sides in front of chest, and press inward on chest firmly. This drives air out of lungs.

Alternate these movements slowly, about fifteen times per minute. Continue for at least one hour. Apply ammonia or smelling salts to the nostrils at intervals.

Do not be easily discouraged. Life has sometimes been restored only after several hours' work.

When breathing is restored, wrap in blankets.

Rub whole body briskly, rubbing towards the heart.

Give stimulants, though very cautiously.

Give warm fluid nourishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNSTROKE.—Remove to shady place. Lay patient down, head level with body, and loosen tight clothing. Pour cold water over head and face. Rub body with pieces of ice. In prostration from sunstroke apply heat to extremities.

FAINING.—Lay patient flat, and loosen tight clothing around neck, chest, and waist. Allow free access of air. Bathe hands and face with cold water. When conscious, give tea or coffee.

FITS.—Kneel by patient's head ; put one arm under his head, and with the other undo collar.

Place the handle of a pen-knife or any hard substance in a handkerchief and put between the teeth to prevent biting the tongue.

Do not restrain his movements. Do not give anything to drink.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS.—Lay patient flat, head slightly raised. Apply cold water to head. Keep body warm. Apply hot-water bottles to soles of feet. Give no stimulants.

CONCUSSION OR STUNNING.—Proceed as in fainting.

HYSTERIA.—Do not restrain patient, nor sympathise with him in any way. In many cases the patient will recover best if left entirely alone.

Mustard plasters may be applied to soles of feet, wrists and palms of hands.

DRESSING OF WOUNDS.

The greatest danger to wounds results from contamination with foreign substances. Certain invisible irritating matters (so-called disease-germs) quickly find lodgment in the wound by transference from the air, the clothing, skin ; in fact, from anything that may come in contact with it. In consequence of such contamination, blood poisoning, gangrene, inflammation, fever, erysipelas, lock-jaw or tetanus, and a train of other complications are liable to follow any wound. Even scratches and pricks, when not properly cared for, may result in inflammation and the formation of gatherings or abscesses, which will disable a person for a considerable time, or cause the loss of a limb, or may even cost his life. For this reason the modern practice of surgery demands that the dressings to be applied to a wound should not only look clean, but actually be clean surgically (aseptic) and free from infection. In the eyes of a skilled surgeon a piece of spotless linen may be actually a filthy rag.

If the dressings here recommended are used, there is every chance for a satisfactory outcome, for they are surgically clean and of the best possible type. If, on the contrary, dirty rags, chewing gum, tobacco, cobwebs, dirty oils, liniments, etc., are used, which is often done by well-meaning but ignorant persons, the results are almost sure to be disastrous.

The instructions here given for the prompt use of materials are scientifically correct, and based upon the highest principles of humanity and First Aid practice.

BANDAGES.

Gauze roller bandages can be obtained from the Pond Extract Co. from cloth specially woven for this use.

These bandages are very absorbent, soft, and at the same time firm and strong. They are intended to be used as a direct covering for the wound, and where their absorbency is useful to hold and retain wound discharges. They are also useful in binding and holding other dressings, and for the application of solutions, lotions, etc., to the wound. The gauze bandages are wrapped separately, thoroughly sterilized and sealed. They can be applied without danger of infection.

Where a stronger bandage is required, or one for an outer covering, either the ribbon roller bandage or the triangular bandage should be applied. The widths and lengths here given are the most useful. (For methods of application see illustration.)

COTTON ROLLER BANDAGES.—These are ribbon-like strips of cotton cloth, wound into a roll-like tape. They are strong and may therefore be used for binding up injuries in all parts of the body.

In general these bandages are used to keep other dressings in place, to secure splints, to cover wounds, to check bleeding, to protect the parts from external injury, to bind up fractures—in fact, their uses are innumerable, and they may be said to be applicable to nearly every sort of injury.

Methods of application adapted to ordinary emergencies are shown in the illustrations.

TRIANGULAR BANDAGE.—The triangular bandage supplied with Johnson's First Aid Packet is the most convenient and the most useful bandage in the world, and is of especial value because of the facility and of the rapidity with which its uses can be learned, and the quickness with which it may be applied; while, at the same time, it makes the best temporary dressing that can be devised. The peculiarity of this bandage is that it adjusts itself to every condition, and a little familiarity with its application affords sufficient knowledge of bandaging for any layman. The triangular bandage can be used as a sling for any of the limbs; as a bandage for the wounds of the head, chin, ears, face, neck, and chest; the back and ribs; the shoulder; the elbow; the forearm and wrist; the hand; hips, thigh, knee, and leg; the foot; for the application of splints; the holding on of other dressings; as a preventative and protective; and, in fact, is adapted to innumerable uses which will suggest themselves. Plain illustrations are printed on each bandage, showing the principal methods of use.

In an emergency a triangular bandage can be made by cutting a piece of linen or muslin, forty inches square, into two pieces, crosswise. The bandage may be used either as a "broad" or "narrow" bandage.

The broad is made by spreading the bandage out, then bringing the point down to the lower border, and then folding into two folds.

The narrow is made by drawing the point down to the lower border, and then folding into three.

The bandage should either be pinned or tied with a reef-knot.

A few cases to which this bandage is applicable are illustrated on next page.

Do not accept witch hazel, which is so often offered as "the same thing," and "just as good" as Pond's Extract. On analysis of seventy samples of witch hazel, purchased from as many leading retail druggists and department stores, fifty-two were found to contain wood alcohol (poison), formaldehyde (poison), or both. Pond's Extract costs more, but it is worth the difference if you value your life and health.

TRIANGULAR BANDAGE.



METHOD OF APPLYING TRIANGULAR BANDAGES.

Nos. 1 and 2, splints for broken arm ; 3, hand and chest bandage ; 4, sling for arm ; 7, bandage for hand ; 8, eye ; 9, scalp ; 12, splint for arm ; 15, heel ; 12, 15, and 16, splints for fracture of leg ; 22, bandage for forehead ; 24, narrow sling ; 27, splints for broken leg ; 29, throat bandage ; 31, hip ; 32, shoulder bandage.

BANDAGING.

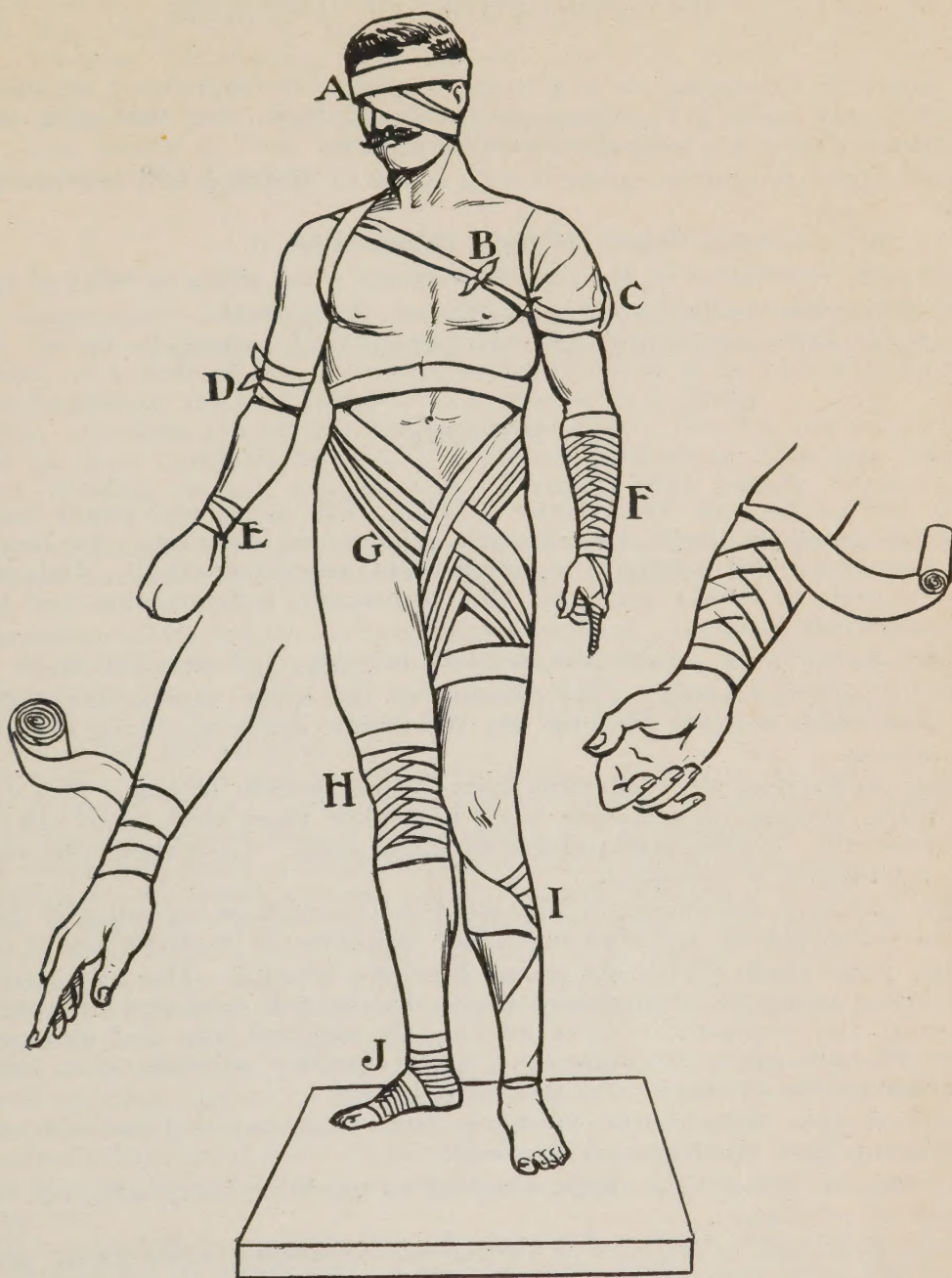


FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.—Roller Bandages : A, eye ; F, finger, wrist and forearm ; G, groin ; H, kneecap ; J, foot and ankle. Triangular Bandage : B and C, shoulder ; D, upper arm ; E, hand ; I, leg.

FIG. 1.—Method of applying Roller Bandage spirally.

FIG. 2.—Method of reversing or folding back turns of the spiral Roller Bandage.

The simplest form of application of a roller bandage is a direct circular turn around the part beginning at the end of the limb or part. Where the part is larger at one end than the other—for example, the forearm from the wrist to the elbow—circular turns would not lie smoothly. In such case begin at the small end, making a few turns each over the other, and then move the turns up the limb spirally, making the spirals over-lap each other about one-third their width.

When the bandage begins to pucker, turn the edge so as to make an inverted V, and carry around the part overlapping the preceding turn, and so on, repeating the process until the whole part is covered.

TRANSPORTATION OF INJURED.

If no stretcher or ambulance is at hand, one may be improvised by turning the sleeves of a coat inside out, passing poles through them, and buttoning the coat ; a long stretcher may be constructed with two coats.

A broad board or shutter covered with straw or clothing will provide a usable stretcher.

Always test a stretcher before placing a patient upon it.

Do not carry a stretcher on the shoulders except when going up hill and up stairs.

Avoid lifting over walls, hedges, and ditches ; keep level.

If a chair is used for carrying, carry the patient back foremost.

POISONS

THEIR ANTIDOTES AND TREATMENT.—Acids.—For nitric and oxalic acids, carbonate of magnesia or lime ; for sulphuric acid, strong soapsuds ; for oxalic, lime water ; for acetic, citric, muriatic or tartaric acid, any dilute alkali. Induce vomiting, give demulcent drinks and treat the consequent inflammation and shock as if from any other injury.

Carbolic—Oil or milk, secure rest, warmth of body, and stimulation.

Prussic—Dilute ammonia. Cold affusion to the spine, emetic and stimulants. A fatal dose leaves scarcely time for any treatment, death occurring in from three to five minutes.

Alkalies and Earths—Viz., ammonia, baryta, lime, potash, or soda ; give vegetable acids ; dilute vinegar, lemon-juice, etc., neutralise them with fixed oils—castor, linseed, olive, etc. Unite them to form harmless soaps. Give these and demulcent drinks ; stimulants if necessary.

Metallic Irritants, Antimony, or Tartaric Emetic—Induce vomiting, if the poison has not already done so, and give astringent infusions, as of strong tea or oakbark.

Arsenic, Paris green, Scheele's green, Fowler's solution—The hydrated sesquioxide of iron, prepare by adding ammonia to the common muriated tincture of iron, and washing the precipitate. Give *ad lib.* Or dialyzed iron and magnesia, half an ounce of each every ten minutes. After Fowler's solution, give lime-water freely, evacuate the stomach, and give demulcents.

Bismuth, Copper, Blue Vitriol, Verdigris, Iron, Copperas, or Lead—Give emetics, milk, albumin, and mucilaginous drinks.

Iodine—Starch unites with iodine, forming an insoluble compound, but not with the iodide of potassium.

Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury or Vermilion—Albumin in some forms, preferably the white of eggs or flour gruel.

Phosphorus, Nitrate of Silver, Tin, Zinc, or White Vitriol—Emetics, mucilage and magnesia. Give common salt or carbonate of soda in solution, milk and albumin. No oil.

Vegetable Irritants—Colocynth, croton oil or savin oil ; evacuate the bowels promptly as possible and stimulate.

Animal Irritants, Cantharides—Excite vomiting, give emollient drinks and enema, but no oil.

Poisonous Fish—Emetics, purgatives, and stimulants.

Narcotics and Acro-narcotics—Aconite, alcohol, belladonna, camphor, chloral, colchicum, conium, digitalis, dulcamara, ergot, hellebore, hyoscymus, laburnum, lobelia, physostigma, opium, morphine, tobacco, toadstools, turpentine. Artificial respiration, evacuate the stomach thoroughly and give purgatives ; give strong coffee, and keep the patient roused.

The custom of walking the patient up and down, and slapping with wet towels, is objectionable ; adds exhaustion to depression and risks giving him pneumonia. Keep in recumbent position, employ friction and artificial respiration if necessary. Nux Vomica, Strychnine—The spasms may be quieted by inhalation of chloroform.

Gases—Carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted, hydrasen, chlorine, chloroform. Give plenty of fresh air, cautious inhalations of ammonia, stimulants and artificial respiration if necessary.

DOMESTIC EMERGENCIES.

The suggestions which follow are confined to simple measures which do not require the use of drugs. They mainly touch upon emergencies which arise in the household at a time or when medical assistance cannot be immediately procured. In all emergencies, the first thing to do is to send for a doctor.

FEVER.—Undress the person and put him to bed. Do not cover up too warm ; he will be more comfortable with a moderate amount of covering. Give cooling drinks ; nothing to eat, except milk. Bathing with Pond's Extract will give relief.

COLIC OR CHOLERA MORBUS.—Apply heat in the form of hot water bags, or bottles, hot plates, and mustard plaster over the seat of pain. Hot baths are sometimes useful.

DIARRHŒA—DYSENTERY.—For a simple diarrhœa, ginger tea, peppermint, or other warm drink will usually bring relief. A tablespoonful of sweet oil for an adult, or teaspoonful for a child, will relieve irritation. For dysentery, which follows diarrhœa, rest in bed, hot compresses, or mustard plasters applied to abdomen and soles of feet will bring relief.

VOMITING.—Patient should always lie down. Give large amounts of hot water, as hot as can be taken. Or small bits of ice held in the mouth or swallowed, or a lump of ice held against the pit of the stomach, will sometimes bring relief. When others means fail, apply a mustard plaster to the pit of the stomach.

HICCOUGH.—In severe attacks, apply mustard plasters over the stomach. Hot vinegar, brandy, or whiskey applied in the same manner will sometimes bring relief. Let the patient draw a deep breath and hold it as long as possible.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Apply cold over the region of the heart. Hot applications, such as hot water bags, hot cloths, and mustard plaster may be used where cold applications fail. Inhale amyl nitrate.

ASTHMA.—Susceptible persons should keep a supply of suitable burning or inhaling material (asthma cigarettes) for immediate use. If such are not at hand, saturate a piece of blotting-paper with a strong solution of saltpetre, dry, and ignite ; let the patient inhale the fumes. If no other means are at hand, let the person attacked engage in some diversion, such as smoking a cigar or pipe, reading a book or paper, writing, etc.

CROUP.—In sudden attacks the playing with a toy or listening to a story may cause symptoms to disappear. Keep the room warm, and have water boiling in the room in such a way that the steam will reach the sufferer. Apply flannels wrung out in hot water to the throat and cover with some waterproof material. Use mustard plaster on the soles of the feet and chest (for a few minutes only). Apply hot foot baths ; if no relief, try cold. In membranous croup, slack lime in the room, allowing the patient to inhale. Never neglect to summon a physician.

HERNIA-STRANGULATION.—Place the patient on his back in bed ; elevate the foot of the bed about twelve inches ; bend the legs back towards the abdomen. Apply to the hernia, towels or cloths run out in hot water ; if these do not bring relief, apply cold.

CRAMPS.—Bathe the part in water as hot as can be borne ; apply mustard plaster to the part affected, and to the extremities.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE.—Apply hot cloths over bladder ; give warm sitz bath. Walking over a cold wet floor or dashing cold water on the legs and thighs will often bring relief.

NERVOUSNESS.—Put the patient to bed ; give hot drinks, especially coffee ; apply heat or mustard to soles of feet, back, and chest.

NEURALGIA.—Apply hot cloths and Pond's Extract over the seat of pain.

EARACHE.—Apply cloths wrung out of hot water to the head or near the seat of pain. A hot poultice is useful. Give hot drinks. Moisten a bit of cotton with Pond's Extract and put in the ear.

CONDITIONS SUITABLE FOR THE USE OF POND'S EXTRACT.

There are many diseases and injuries for which Pond's Extract will be found useful, in addition to those mentioned in the emergency cases in the foregoing pages. A very brief reference to a few of these will be interesting and valuable information, as Pond's Extract is always on hand in every well-regulated household.

FEVERS.—The use of Pond's Extract as an external application for the reduction of bodily temperature in cases of fever, has been followed with the most beneficial results ; soothing, quieting, and refreshing effect is much superior to that obtained from alcohol or water. It is a valuable adjunct in treatment of Typhoid and all other forms of fever and sun stroke, etc.—sponging the body frequently when bath or wet pack is used.

ABCESS.—To be used as an antiseptic dressing.

BOILS.—Apply with absorbent cotton pad in initial stage, afterwards as antiseptic dressing.

STYES.—Bathe frequently and bandage at night with saturated absorbent cotton pad.

BRUISES.—First wash, then apply Pond's Extract liberally, saturate absorbent cotton pad and bandage.

CARBUNCLES.—Same treatment as boils. See a surgeon.

CHILBLAINS.—Keep feet warm and dry. Rub with Pond's Extract before going to bed, dry before fire. Repeat until cured.

CHAFING.—Remove irritating cause ; irrigate affected parts frequently with Pond's Extract ; dust with Pond's Extract Antiseptic Powder.

PRICKLY HEAT.—Bathe with Pond's Extract, and treat the same as CHAFING.

SHAVING.—Apply Pond's Extract after shaving. Cool, refreshing, and antiseptic.

SORES.—Use as an antiseptic dressing.

SWEATING.—Obnoxious and offensive sweating can be relieved by frequent bathing with Pond's Extract, and dust with Pond's Extract Antiseptic Talcum Powder.

CATARRH.—In Catarrh of the Mucous Membrane, whether nose, throat, eyes, bladder, or generative organs, the astringent and antiseptic properties of Pond's Extract are invaluable, and it can at all times be used freely without danger, as a gargle, irrigant, wash, or spray. Dilution with hot water may be essential in case of the eyes, or other very sensitive mucous membranes. In all severe cases consult a physician.

BLEEDING.—Pond's Extract is indicated as a wash and dressing in all kinds of bleeding, whether of wounds or effusion of blood from the capillaries.

NERVOUS PAIN, HEADACHE, AND NEURALGIA.—Use Pond's Extract as a lubricant, or saturate pad and bandage. For earache, use saturated pad of absorbent cotton.

MUSCLES AND JOINTS.—Lumbago, Rheumatism, and General Muscular Fatigue are all relieved by the external application of Pond's Extract. Free rubbing and using Pond's Extract will bring relief. Sprained joints should be gently massaged from below upward, keep moist with Pond's Extract, and bandage carefully from below upward.

POND'S EXTRACT TOILET ARTICLES.

The Toilet Preparations now being placed on the market by Pond's Extract Company have been lately remodelled, and their constituents readjusted, so that in their present form they embody improvements that bring them in line with the most recent advances of modern medical and chemical science. They represent the final results of intelligent, painstaking and extensive research, and may be confidently accepted as *bona-fide* products of the best chemical skill.

They are twentieth century preparations, and nothing has been spared to make them worthy of the confidence of the twentieth century people. They are made of carefully selected and highly purified materials, of known therapeutical value, and are compounded under aseptic conditions in accordance with the highest skill and art of the chemist and perfumer.

The list now presented comprises the following articles:—

POND'S EXTRACT CREAM.

A superb skin food. (See back of cover.)

POND'S EXTRACT ANTISEPTIC CREAM.

Cooling, Healing, Soothing, and Nourishing. For the Skin and Mucous Membranes. (See page 3 of cover.)

POND'S EXTRACT ANTISEPTIC TALCUM POWDER.

For Infants, Children, and Adults. An absolutely Pure Sanitary Powder for the Nursery and Toilet. Contains the Healing Properties of Pond's Extract. Made of the purest Talcum, refined Boracic Acid, and other highly-valued Antiseptics, and is delicately perfumed. Contains no poisonous substances of any kind. The superior quality of Pond's Extract Antiseptic Talcum Powder has won for it the favour of eminent members of the medical profession, trained nurses, mothers, and prominent members of American society. It is beyond doubt the best Infant and Toilet Powder on the market, and is also a superb Face Powder. It is sanitary and healing, softens, soothes, and preserves the skin. Absorbent and deodorizing, it exerts a healthful influence when used as a toilet powder after shaving and bathing, and its usefulness is extended by the salutary effect exhibited by it when dusted upon the chafed or inflamed skin, relieving and healing irritations of the skin—prickly-heat, nettle-rash, excessive sweating, etc. A useful local application in the eruptive diseases (measles, scarlatina, etc.), eczemas, etc. A sovereign remedy for sweating feet and offensive perspiration.

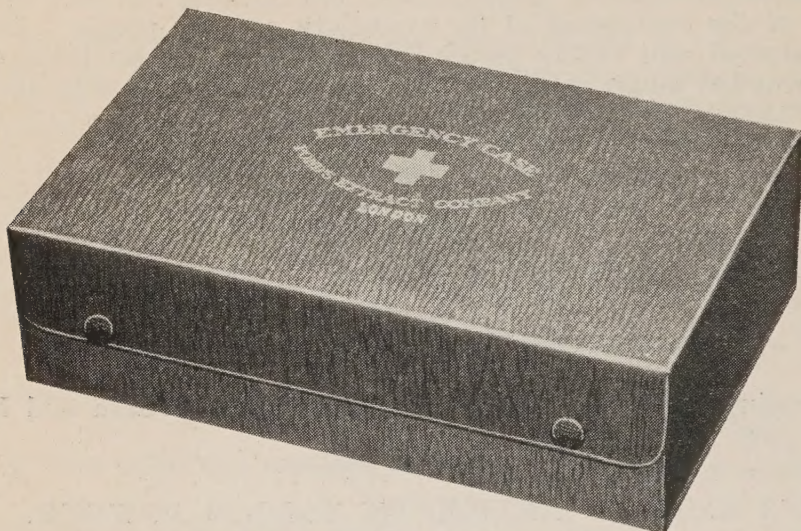
POND'S EXTRACT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE

Contains the healing properties of Pond's Extract ; cleanses, preserves, and beautifies the teeth ; hardens the gums and sweetens the breath. Pond's Extract Antiseptic Dentifrice is a twentieth century dentifrice, made of the purest materials, selected and compounded so as to fulfil the highest requirements of the most modern hygienic cure of the teeth. It contains no acid, no poison, or any substance that would be harmful to the teeth, gums, or mucous membrane, and glands of the mouth, throat, and digestive tract. It possesses antiseptic, antacid, and detergent properties, not only cleanses the teeth, strengthens, heals, and hardens the gums, but also purifies the breath, and prevents and heals the annoying ulcers that frequently develop in the mouth. Besides, it imparts a cooling, refreshing, soothing sensation to the mouth whenever used ; and it may be used as often as one wishes without causing the least harm. Made in both Liquid, Powder, and Paste forms.

POND'S EXTRACT EMERGENCY CASES

Designed to meet the first requirements in accidents or emergencies which may occur at any time. The contents of the cases are prepared especially for POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY by leading manufacturers, and have the approval of physicians, nurses and hospital officials everywhere.

A simple accident, if neglected, may cause blood poisoning, and oftentimes death. Prompt attention and the use of articles in **POND'S EXTRACT EMERGENCY CASES** will avert this danger. A First Aid Book, given with each case, explains fully how to treat all injuries resulting from accident.



Photograph of Pond's Extract Emergency Case (Closed).

POND'S EXTRACT EMERGENCY CASES are designed primarily for utility, but appearance has not been neglected. They are substantially made, covered with leather, and their contents compactly and conveniently arranged. Photograph of Case No. 2 (open) is shown on following pages.

No. 1. Prepared especially for travellers and for general household use.	
Size, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 6 in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Price 7/6
No. 2. Adapted for hunting, fishing and camping parties.	
Size, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $7\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.	Price 13/6
No. 3. Suitable for Automobiles, Auto Boats, Yachts, Etc	
Size, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Price 17/6

A special wall case has been prepared for use in factories, school houses, gymnasiums, fire and police stations, and for all places where people congregate or are employed. The case is built of oak; size, 11 inches wide, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 4 inches deep, and contains

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Bottle of Pond's Extract (large size) | 36 Bandages |
| 2 Packages Lint | 1 First Aid Book |
| 1 Package Plain Gauze | 2 Packages First Aid, each containing . |
| 1 Package Adhesive Plaster | 1 Ribbon Bandage |
| 4 Packages Absorbent Cotton | 1 Piece Antiseptic Lintine |
| 1 Pair Bandage Shears | 1 Triangular (illustrated) Bandage and |
| 1 Package Bandage Pins (assorted) | Bandage Pins |

All contents are thoroughly sterilized and antiseptic.

The Price of this special case will be sent on application.

Manufactured and sold only by

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,

65, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.



Pond's Extract Emergency Case, No. 3 (Open).

LIST OF CONTENTS OF

Pond's Extract Emergency Cases.

CASE No. 1 CONTAINS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Bottle Pond's Extract | 1 First Aid Book |
| 3 Bandages | 1 Package Bandage Pins (assorted) |
| 1 Package Plain Gauze | 1 Package First Aid, containing |
| 1 Package Zinc Oxide Adhesive Plaster | 1 Piece Antiseptic Lintine |
| 1 Pair Bandage Shears | 1 Ribbon Bandage |
| 1 Pair Surgical Tweezers | 1 Triangular Bandage (illustrated). |

CASE No. 2 CONTAINS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Bottle Pond's Extract | 1 Leather Case, containing four vials for dry |
| 7 Bandages | medicines |
| 1 Package Bandage Pins (assorted) | 1 Package Lint |
| 1 Package Zinc Oxide Adhesive Plaster | 1 First Aid Book |
| 1 Package Plain Gauze | 1 Package First Aid, containing |
| 1 Pair Bandage Shears | 1 Piece Antiseptic Lintine |
| 1 Pair Surgical Tweezers | 1 Ribbon Bandage |
| 1 Flask in Leather Case | 1 Triangular Bandage (illustrated). |

CASE No. 3 CONTAINS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Bottle Pond's Extract | 1 Leather Case, containing four vials for dry |
| 8 Bandages | medicines |
| 2 Packages Plain Gauze | 1 First Aid Book |
| 1 Package Zinc Oxide Adhesive Plaster | 1 Package First Aid, containing |
| 1 Package Bandage Pins (assorted) | 1 Piece Antiseptic Lintine |
| 1 Pair Bandage Shears | 1 Ribbon Bandage |
| 1 Pair Surgical Tweezers | 1 Triangular Bandage (illustrated). |
| 1 Flask in Leather Case | |

The bandages, etc. in all cases are surgically clean, sterilized and thoroughly antiseptic.

PRICE LIST.

Pond's Extract, small	..	..	..	..	per bottle	..	1/1½
"	"	medium	..	..	"	..	2/3
"	"	large	..	..	"	..	4/6

SPECIALTIES.

Pond's Extract Ointment	..	..	..	..	small size	..	1/1½
"	"	"	..	..	large "	..	2/3
"	"	Catarrh Remedy	..	..	per bottle	..	2/3
"	"	Medicated Toilet Paper (1,000 sheets per packet)	..	..	..	..	/9
Pond's Extract Veterinary Remedy	..	..	..	..	pint	..	2/-
"	"	"	"	..	quart..	..	3/6
"	"	"	"	..	gallon	..	10/6
"	"	Ointment	..	..	1 lb. jars	..	4/-

TOILET ARTICLES.

Pond's Extract Cream	..	..	..	..	small size	..	1/1½
"	"	"	..	..	large "	..	2/3
"	"	"	..	..	collapsible tube	..	1/1½
"	"	Antiseptic Cream	..	..	small size	..	1/1½
"	"	"	"	..	large "	..	2/3
"	"	Dentifrice (Powder)	..	..	..	..	1/-
"	"	" (Liquid)	..	..	..	..	2/-
"	"	Talcum Powder	..	..	..	..	1/-

Our Preparations will be found generally at Chemists. If any delay is experienced in obtaining them, we will send any of our articles to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of P.O.O. or stamps for amount as per price.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
65, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Pond's Extract Antiseptic Cream.



Cooling, Healing, Soothing, and Nourishing to the Skin and Mucous Membranes.

Made of the purest oils and Pond's Extract, with which is also incorporated the antiseptic and analgesic (pain subduing) constituents of mentha piperita, and oxidised terpene obtained from an East India plant.

Contains no glycerine, no metallic oxides; no cocaine, no morphine, or any other poison and no animal fats to decompose or decay.

It is a soothing and nourishing skin food, possesses marked sedative and healing properties, and may be profitably used in nearly all affections of the skin and mucous membranes, and for neuralgias affecting nerves in the skin and mucous membranes and accessible to local applications.

As a toilet article, it surpasses all other creams used upon the freshly-shaven face. When rubbed into the skin of the face after shaving it gives a delightful, cooling, soothing sensation that robs the operation of shaving of all pain.

For chapped skins and mucous surfaces, burns and sunburns, colds in the head and headache, it has proved to be a highly efficacious remedy.

In two sizes, 1/1½ and 2/3.

POND'S EXTRACT CREAM



A SUPERB SKIN FOOD.

Made of the purest vegetable oils and Pond's Extract.

Contains no glycerine, no oxide of zinc or other metallic oxides, no poison of any kind.

Nourishes the skin, cleanses it of all impurities, and allays irritation.

Has been used upon newly born infants with the happiest effect, and its usefulness has made it a constant and highly valued article of the toilet for the young, the middle aged and the aged.

It is not only a skin food, but also a constructive skin tonic. Therefore, it not only maintains a high state of health when used upon the normal skin, but also tones up and invigorates debilitated and sluggish skins, and at the same time soothes irritated and inflamed skins.

The superior quality of Pond's Extract Cream has won for it the favour of eminent members of the medical profession, trained nurses, masseurs, masseuses, athletes, actors, actresses and a large number of intelligent people in every walk of life. It is an honest preparation, and rests its claim upon solid merit.

In two sizes, $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ & $2/3$; also collapsible tube at $1/1\frac{1}{2}$.

Manufactured by POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,
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